THE CENTENNIAL

The Great Exhibition Closed.

which was fired from George's hill at sunris

and aided by a detachment of Centennia

Guards. A space extending from the entrance

fountain was enclosed. Within this enclosur

the Judges' Hall were permitted to enter. At a little after 1 o'clock the City troop en-tered the building, and, proceeding to the

main hall, formed a hollow square about the

platform erected at the northern end.
Governors Hartranft, of Penna., Rice, of
Mass., Bagley, of Mich., Bedle, of N. J., and
Cochran, of Del., President Grant, Secretary
of War Cameron, Secretary of State Fish,
Chief Justice Walte and Justices Bradley,
Davis and Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, Sir Edward Thornton and other
distinguished guests were assigned seats on
the stage. At 2 o'clock the City troop opened
a wide passageway from the stage to the front

the stage. As a close the charge to the front a wide passageway from the stage to the front entrance, and Director General Goshorn, President Hawley, Mr. John Welsh, Commis-sioner Morrell and the heads of the various

departments of the Centennial management

departments of the Centennial management entered and passed to the left of the stage, the first four mentioned ascending the plat-form, where chairs had been reserved for them. The members of the Centennial chorus and members of Thomas' orches'ra arrived in the meantime, and were escorted to the bal-conies, the orchestra occurving the whole of

conies, the orchestra occupying the whole of one side and the chorus more than filling the

PRESIDENT GRANT

arrived and was greeted with hearty applause as he passed through the military line, and, ascending the platform, took his seat in the centre of the front row, between General Haw

ley and Director-General Goshorn. The or-chestra then performed Wagner's "Inaugu-ration March" with much greater effect than

on the opening day, the instruments sounding

air. The invocation was then delivered by Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, of Philadelphia, the au-dience meanwhile rising and remaining stand-

ing and silent until its close.

The next item of the programme was the rendition of Bach's "Corale and Fugue" by the orchestra, which was given with fine ex-

pression, the devotional harmonies in the first movement seeming like a fitting interlude after the fervent supplication just offered. Hon. D. J. Morrel was then introduced and

was greeted with applause lasting several minutes. He eloquently reviewed the work incident to the organization and subsequent labors of the Centennial commission, the

board of finance and the women's Centennia

bition to the great difficulties which had been encountered and overcome, and claimed from

gen Te Deum was admirably sung by the chorus, while the orchestra performed a most

Mr. John Welsh was next introduced and

greeted with exceptionally prolonged ap-plause. He paid an eloquent and reverential tribute to the

HALLOWED MEMORIES OF THE CENTURY

just past. He referred to the great Exhibition which, in the short term of six months, had concentrated on that spot eight millions of vis-

"It has," be said, "made the country and

its institutions known to intelligent represen-tatives of all nations. They have had access to our homes, have become familiar with our habits, have studied our system of education, observed the administration of our laws, and will hereafter understand why the United

ndustry and art.

better advantage than in the oper

platform erected at the northern end.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING. NOVEMBER 11, 1876.

FAIR PLAY

ORDERS OF PRESIDENT GRANT

PROTECTION TO FLORIDA

Position of a Statesman

INTEGRITY ABOVE PARTY OURSTIONS

MUST BE NO TAINT

AN HONEST COUNT SHALL BE HAD

NO TAMPERING WITH THE RETURNS

LOUISIANA TO BE VISITED GRANT NAMES

CIRCULAR OF CHAIRMAN HEWITT

LEADING DEMOCRATS ON THE WAY

A SATISFACTORY COUNT PROBABLE

THE STARS CONTINUE BRIGHT FOR HAYES

The Ku-Klux to be Suppressed and Order Main-

On Thursday, upon the application of Gov Stearns, of Florids, several companies of United States troops were ordered to Tallahassee to prevent anticipated violence pending the countng of the electoral vote of that State. Gen. Ruger, commanding the department of the South at Columbia, S. C., who was ordered to send these troops, deemed it best to accompany them. General Ruger has responded to the order, stating that nine companies had been sent to Florida, and five more would fol-Colonel Hunt (5th artillery) will re main in command in South Carolina.

Orders of the President. The following are the orders of the Presi PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.

General William T. Sherman, Washington Instruct General Augur, in Louisians, and General Ruger, in Florida, to be vigilant with the force at their command to preserve peace and good order, and to see that the proper and legal boards of canvassers are unmolested in the performance of their duties. Should there be any grounds of suspicion of fraudulent count on either side, it should be reported and denounced at once. No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by fraud.

false returns.

Either party can afford to be disappointed in

the result. The country cannot afford to have

the result tainted by the suspicion of illegal or

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10. General Sherman, Washington, D. C .: Send all the troops to General Augur may deem necessary to insure entire quiet and a peaceable count of the ballots actually cast. They may be taken from South Carolina unless there is reason to suspect an outbreak there The presence of citizens from other States. understand, is requested in Lonisiana to see that the board of canvassers make a fair count of the vote actually cast. It is to be hoped that representative and fair men will go. U. S. GRANT.

A Fair Count Must be Had.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10 .- In accordance with the request of Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, that prominent men should go from the North to inspect the counting of the votes in that State, the President has invited the fol lowing gentlemen to proceed to New Orleans for such purpose : Hon.W. D. Kelley, of Pennfor such purpose : Hon.W. D. Kelley, of Penn sylvania; General J. A. Garfield, of Ohio; Hon J. A. Kasson, of Iowa; John Schonberg, of Pennsylvania; and General J. A. Logan, of Illinois. It is understood that most of these gentlemen have accepted, and will reach New Orleans within a few days. Orders for New Orleans.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 10 .- Company C. 14th United States infantry, which has been stationed here, was to-day ordered to New

New York, Nov. 10 .- The following dis patch has been sent to Governors Ingersoll Hubbard, Robinson, Bedle, Curtin, Palmer, McCreery, Carroll and others, also to Senators Thurman, Bayard, Randolph, McDonald. Kernan and other Senators, and to leading public men in the Northern States, both Re publicans and Democrats :

The acceptances warrant a full representation at New Orleans. Citizens at New Orleans urgently request that a delegation of promi nent gentlemen come there at once to counse peace and a fair and honest return. You are carnestly requested to be one of ten or fifteen gentlemen, all widely known, to meet at pisville. Galt house, Saturday evening, proceeding directly South, or, if more convenient meeting at the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans Monday morning. Your prompt acceptance by telegraph is requested. This emergency appeals to your patriotism.

ARRAM S. HEWITT, Chairman. Gov. Kellogg's Statement.

New ORLEANS, Nov. 10 .- Gov. Kellogg furnishes the following statement to the Asso clated Press regarding the election : Very few official returns have been received outside of the city by the Secretary of State, the the city by the Secretary of State, the proper custodian. Unofficial statements have been received and published here of 15 Republican and 12 Democratic parishes besides the city—28 out of 57—which may be called tolerably reliable. The other parishes are estimated by each side, and the State is claimed, according to each side, and the State is was 10½ knots, or 11 73-100 statute miles per hour, or an hourly consumption of 7,215 pounds of coal. At the rate of 8½ geographical miles per hour—200 knots per day—the vessel carries sufficient coal to steam 5,200 geographical miles, or 6,000 statute miles. The Franklin is one of the best sailing ships in the navy, and is in every way a safe and seaworthy vessel. If Tweed is on board the Franklin he will surely reach the United States. In this age of retrenchment all the vessels sail, and never use their steam power except in emergencies; hence the long passage of the vessel. Steaming at the rate of 8½ knots per hour, (200 knots per day,) the Franklin would burn 32 86-100 tons of coal per day, which costs (at \$10 per ton) \$128.60, and for 3,000 miles the cost of the coal would be \$338.10x16=\$4,029—a good deal more than the ex-Boss of the New

sides. The Democrats only claim the State by estimating the Republican parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Ronge, Morehouse and Ouschila, having given them, as they claim, nearly 4,000 majority.

Noone can dispute that these parishes were overrun and intimidated by armed bands of the White League before and on the day of the election. These parishes have always been largely Republican. The registration in these parishes is white 3,698, black 8,709. They gave me 3,000 majority in 1872 by the returns of the fusion Democratic board, and they gave the Republican candidate 3,900 majority in 1874 as conceded by the Democratic State Committee. In Ouachita a deputy United States marshal was idiled on election day, the polis taken possession of and run by the Republican vote was allowed to be polled. The Republicans were not allowed to run a ticket. This parish is next to the Mississippi line, and has been turbulent more or less since the Democrats got possession of Mississippi the Democrats got possession of Mississippi In this parish I got over 900 majority in 1873 and in 1874 the Republicans carried the parish by more than a thousand majority. The vot claimed by the Democrats in these parishes was procured by intimidation, vicience and assessination, and the proof of this is overwhelmingly and perfectly conclusive. Notwithstanding the calmed vote in these parishes, we confidently believe we have carried

ried that State by but about 4,000 in 1874, not counting Carrol parish, which gave us over 1,800 majority. They have carried Iberia, St. Martin, Assumption, Rapides, Caddo, Webster and Lafourche, already heard from, which they carried in 1874. They admit that we have increased our majorities in Bossier, Madison, Lensas, Concordia, Natchitoches, Pl quemine and St. Charles. Of course, none of these are official.

There are only about 30 parishes accessible by rail or telegraph, and the official vote of several of the remote parishes cannot be had for five or six days. The result will probably be close, couning the vote in the five bull-

for five or six days. The result will probably be close, counting the vote in the five buildogged parishes, as the Demerate claim it. Not counting these parishes the Republicans will be deprived of a legitimate majority of nearly 4,000. In no contingency can the Democrats have carried the State. It will not be denied that, with scarce an exception, in all the heretofore Republican parishes, except the five buildogged parishes, the Republicans have gained over their majorities of 1874. Neither can it be denied that the colored peaple voted the Republican ticket with, if possible, more unanimity than ever before.

I have heard that several prominent gentle-

I have heard that several prominent gentle-mer are coming here, drawn hither by the exi-gency growing out of this election. I am glad of this. I telegraphed Secretary Chandler last right, suggesting that several gentlemen of prominence who have the confidence of the country be sent here, such men as William M. Evarts, ex-Governor Dix, Gen. Bristow, Senafor Blaine, George F. Hoar, Gen. Logan and Stanley Matthews.

If the North wants a true disclosure of our affairs, let men come whose reputation will be a guarantee that they come to find the truth, and rot to manufacture newspaper and sensa-tional articles against us. The statements of estimated returns referred to are the votes east for the State ticket. The vote for Hayes has considerably larger in some localities than that of the State ticket. The Governor said the Democrats generally admit that Leonard, Smith and Darrell are

elected to Congress, and that the Republicans have carried the Legislature. He said he had just received a dispatch from Smith and one other gentleman from Shroveport that despe-rate efforts are being made by the Democrats in the parishes up Red River to change or de-

Mr. Hewitt's Committee. NEW YORK, Nov. 10 .- The following have signified by telegraph their intention of starting at once for New Orleans in response to the call of the Democratic National Committee: call of the Democratic National Committee:
Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Ill., ex-United
States Senator; Hon. J. M. Palmer, of Ill., exGovernor; A. G. Curtin, Pennsylvania, exGovernor; ex-Senator Hamilton, of Maryland;
Hon. S. P. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, ex-Senator; ex-Lieut. Gov. Colbaugh, of Ollinois;
Judge J. B. Stalls, of Ohio; Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, of New York; Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky; Hon. Theo. F. Randolph, of
New Jersey; Hon. G. B. Smith, of Wisconsin;
Gov. C. Carroll, of Maryland; ex-Gov. Bigler,
of Pennsylvania; Hon. G. V. Fox, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Hon. Samuel J. ant Secretary of the Navy; Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; Professor Sumner, of Yale College; Hon. H. D. McHenry, of

The Feeling at the West. COLUMBUS, OHIO, Nov. 10.—The Republi-can State Committee now have semi-official returns from eighty-six out of eighty-eight counties of Ohio, which show a net Republican gain of 623 over Barnes' majority in October, which was 6,636. If the two counties still out should cast exactly the same vote they did in October, Hayes' majority will be 7,359.

The excitement over the election news continues unabated. The streets have been filled

all day with excited crowds, much more irritable and less generous than heretofore.
ral street fights have occurred. The Democratic State committee still assert their perfect confidence in Tilden's election. The Republican committee, a majority of whom have heretofore had doubts as to the result, are now perfectly confident of Hayes' election, and have so notified their correpond-ents. I understand Governor Hayes himself no longer doubts his election, and is confident an honest-canvass of the votes in the States that have been set down as doubtful will fully prove this fact to the perfect satisfaction of

all fair minded men. Louisiana Quiet. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10, 3:45 p. m .- Re-

ports circulated North of rioting here are uutrue. The city and State are perfectly quiet, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—It is stated, on good authority, that the President has also requested the following gentlemen to visit the South in order to secure a fair count of the Presidential vote, in addition to those already

but the outrage at the Republican meeting in

signed effect—the intimidation of the colored

and this added to the stuffing of the ballot-

boxes in Norfolk and Portsmouth gave the

majority against us. In the Peninsula por-

county-the smallest in the State-casti

zens' clothes furnished them to vote in, and every stevedore in port was registered for voting, and so Mr. Goode is again in Congress K.

Why Boss Tweed Does Not Arrive.

The Army and Navy Journal has the follow-ing in relation to the Franklin and her notori-

ous passenger: "Every day brings out a new

story about the Franklin, which has been

thirty-five days from Vigo, with Tweed on board. First, we are informed that this fine

frigate does not carry sufficient coal to make

the voyage, and next that she is one of the

oldest ships in the navy and is unseaworthy.

The Franklin was launched-just fluished-in

1866, and is therefore only ten years old. She is one of the staunchest ships that ever floated

on the ocean, and is the largest wooden vessel

in the navy. Her length on the boat water

line is 265 feet; her extreme breadth of beam

inches, at which draft she displaces 5,2887-10 tons. The maximum speed of the vessel (on trial) that could be sustained in smooth water was 101/4 knots, or 11 73-100 statute miles per

a good deal more than the ex-Boss of the New York ring is worth, dead or alive."

Discrimination Against the Basque Provinces.

VITTORIA, SPAIN, Nov. 10 .- General Lomi

has ordered the inhabitants of the Bason

provinces to immediately deliver all their arms

to the authorities. The Government's de-cision to exempt all the Basque provinces from the operation of the constitutional guarantees has created a painful impression. Mass will be said to-morrow for the repose of the soul of the Duchess of Aosta.

Reading, Pennsylvania, steps to the front

with a smart old centenarian, Mrs. Lucinda

Parker, over 101 years old, who takes a great interest in politics. She wanted to vote for women's rights and Ben. Butler.

oters and the keeping them from the polls,

Portsmouth on the 30th of October had its de

will hereafter understand why the United States serts so large an influence on other nations, and consequently the great truth that in properties to the intelligence and freedom of a people is their loyalty to their Government." In conclusion, he said that the grateful acknowledgments of this nation were due to all—all home and abroad—who helped forward this great enterprise.

At the conclusion of Mr. Welsh's address the orchestra performed Resthoward's 5th the orchestra performed Beethoven's 5th symphony. Hos. A.T. Goshorn, director gen-eral of the Exhibition, then delivered an ad-dress. He cordially thanked the foreign comnamed: Thomas Beaver, esq., of Pennsylvaniand Hon. Henry L. Stebbins, of New Yorl Judge Kelley has already left for the South. dress. He cordially thanked the foreign com-missioners and foreign exhibitors for their hearty co-operation in this Exhibition, and declared that their presence here would be accepted by the people of this country as a mission of international good will and frater-nal intercourse. After congratulating the ex-hibitors from our own country, he alluded gracefully to the efficient and faithful work of VIRGINIA. How Colonel Joseph Segar was Beaten. NORFOLK. VA., Nov. 9, 1876.

Not unexpectedly by any means we are again beaten for Congress in this district. At first we were sanguine of success, having a considerable, though much reduced majority;

Hawley, president of the United States Cen-tennial Commission, delivered an address, ably reviewing the great difficulties which were at first found in the path of the enterprise, the final success and ultimate results of the Cen

final success and ultimate results of the Cen-tennial Exhibition. He concluded by saying: "God send us all, individuals and nations, a happy future. Mr. President, we await your pleasure."

Upon the conclusion of the above address, the choir and orchestra rendered the national hymn "America," in which the audience joined. As this patriotic air was being sung the original flag of the American nerve, first displayed by Commodore Paul Jones on the "Bon Homme Richard," was unfurled from a window overlooking the space immediately tion of the district where the ballot is purer and the stuffing of ballot-boxes yet unknown, the Republican vote was full, Elizabeth City near 900 for the Republican candidate for Congress, and the Peninsula counties together near 2,000. There is no conceivable form of near 2,000. There is no conceivable form of fraud that was not practiced. In some of the voting precincts voters were not allowed to vote on their transfers—a most palpable and corrupt violation of law. Among the frauds perpetrated was a ticket headed Hayes and Wheeler printed in large characters, with John Goode's name below for Congress, which deceived many unsuspection voters into a vote window overlooking the space immediately adjoining the platform on the left. Part of the audience cheered while others sang, while all eyes turned to the ancient relic until the hymn was concluded. The unfurling of the flag was the work of Miss Sarah Smith Stafford, of deceived many unsuspecting voters into a vote for Goode when they did not design so to do. The trap thus set caught many unsuspicious victims, and by the device Colonel Segar lost several hundred votes at a single precinct. was the work of Miss Sarah Smith Stafford, of Trenton, N. J., the daughter of Lieut. James Bayard Stafford, of the Continental navy, who was with Paul Jones in the famous en-gagement of the "Bon Homme Richard" with the British frigate "Scrapis."

The flag has remained in the possession of the lady's family ever since the Revolution, and for many years has been committed to be. Even marines at the navy yard were picked up, made tipsy, and then registered, and citi-zens' clothes furnished them to vote in, and

and for many years has been committed to her especial custody. Upon the conclusion of the singing and the subsidence of the furore of eathbusiasm which accompanied it, Gen. Hawley announced that the President of the United States would give a telegraphic signal for

STOPPING THE GREAT CORLISS ENGINE, and at the same moment would announce the close of the Exhibition. President Grant accordingly rose and gave the required signal by a wave of his left hand

All present here united in singing the Dox-ology, the chorus and orchestra joining. As the last echoes died away the audience quietly the last echoes died away the audience quietly dispersed.

President Grant after leaving the main hall, proceeded to the office of President Hawley in the front of the building, where he remained some fifteen minutes.

He then left the building and the grounds in a carriage, his departure being heralded by a large crowd collected around the entrance to Judges' hall, by whom he was repeatedly cheered.

Although the Centennial Exhibition was

Judges' hall, by whom he was repeatedly cheered.

Although the Centennial Exhibition was formally closed to-day, it has been officially announced that the grounds and buildings will be kept open to the public for the next ten days. As the exhibits will probably be removed very slowly, it will still give persons who have delayed their visit an opportunity to see the Exhibition without encountering the crowd which has thronged the buildings for the past few weeks.

All photograph tickets running to November 10 will hereafter admit the persons to whom they were issued upon presentation.

The total officially reported up to and including Wednesday last was as follows: Live stock exhibition, 90,448; main exhibition, at 25 cents, 651,983; main exhibition, at 25 cents, 651,983; main exhibition, at 50 cents, 6,978,552. Total, 7,730,983. The estimated cash admissions for Thursday were 175,756, and for to day 196,474, making a grand total of 8,004,314. The cash receipts from the gates officially reported up to and including Wednesday were \$3,674,884.74.

OTTAWA, Nov. 10 .- The department militia has received information from St. Aling concentrated there by Feniaus. Majo General Smith is taking every precaution to have volunteers in readiness in case of emer

The Colorado Senatorship DENVER, Cot., Nov. 10 .- In the caucu the Republican members of the Legislature Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee was unanimously CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10 .- The ceremony of The Secretary of the Navy yesterday ordered the Powhattan at Noriolk to proceed in search of the vessel reported by the Norma, and supclosing the Exhibition was begun this morning with a Federal salute of thirteen guns. posed to be the United States steamer Fran Keystone battery, and simultaneously lin, but subsequently countermanded the from the United States steamer Plymouth in order on becoming convinced that the vesse the harbor. The 1st city troop were drawn could not be the Franklin. Humanity would have prompted the search for the vessel, whatever she might be, but the bogus parsimony of the late House compels the Secretary to confine his expeditions to the strictest necessities of the navy alone: up in front of the Judges' Hall at 2 o'clock, along the avenue in front of the Burtholdi only those provided with special passes for

How Democratic Courage Is Kept Up. A report was current on the streets here yes erday that a private telegram had been ceived from Senator Conover, conceding Florida to the Democrats by a majority variously stated at 1,000, 1,200 or 2,000. Diligent is quiry failed to discover any responsible author ity for the story, but it was last night revived ity for the story, but it was last might revived in the shape of a specific statement that Sen-ator Conover had telegraphed to that effect to the National Republican committee in New York city. Inquiries addressed to that com-mittee authorize the denial of the existence of any such dispatch, and the whole thing doubtless a Democratic canard.

Naval Orders.

Commander Henry D. H. Manley, ordered o command the Ranger, at Wilmington, Del. Lieutenant George Talcott, as executive of the Ranger. Master Wm. P. Clason, to the Naval Academy. Midshipmen Thomas D. Griffin Wm. H. Allen and Richard Henderson, to the Essex. Assistant Surgeon M. H. Crawford, to the naval hospital, navy-yard, Mare Island. Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Windsor, to the Ranger. Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith, detached from the naval hospital, navy-yard, Mare Island, and placed on waiting orders. Cadet Engineers H. H. Stivers, Robt. J. Reid and W. B. Dunning, from the Essex and ordered to the Essex at Wilmington. and ordered to the Ranger, at Wilmi

More Sioux Surrendered. General Sherman has received the following

elegram from Lieutenant General Sheridan dated Chicago, November 9, 11 p. m.:
Over four hundred lodges of hostile Indians, belonging to the Missouri river agencies, surrendered to Col. Miles' 5th infantry, at a point on the Yellowstone, opposite Cibin creek, giving five of the principal chiefs and head men as hostages for the delivery of arms, ponies, men, women and children at the Cheyenne agency on December 2, 1876. Bitting Bull with his small band of thirty lodges escaped, going in the direction of the Dry fork of the Missouri. Miles is in puralit. Colonel Miles attacked these Indians north of the Yellowstone on the 21st of October, criving them out of their camp, killing five. The Indians fied towards the Yellowstone, Miles pursuing until the 37th, when the surrender above described took place. General Gook and Colonel McKenzie leave Fetterman today or to-morrow to hunt up the northern lated Chicago, November 9, 11 p. m.: day or to-morrow to hunt up the northern Cheyennes and Crazy Horse band of Ogalialias from Red Cloud agency, and if successful, which I don't doubt, the Sioux war and all other Indian wars of any magnitude in this

INDIAN CAMPAIGNING.

Raid on a Supply Train-Government Mule Captured. An officer of the 23d infantry, writing from the camp at Glendive's Creek, Montana, to a friend in this city, says a large train which itors, representatives of many nations, skilled, accomplished and experienced, bringing with them stores and treasures of long-practiced left here October 10 bound for Tongue river escorted by three companies of our regimen and one of the 17th infantry, all under command of Captain Miner, (22d infantry,) was place, with a loss on our side of fifty-four Gov ernment mules. The train was so badly crippled that it returned to this place for a fresh mules. The officers report large bodies of Indians crossing and recrossing the Yellowstone near the old stockade erected by Gen. Stanley in 1873. Generals Terry and Crook followed these same Indians with from 3,500 to 4,000 men last summer, (infantry and cavalry.) Now we have to travel through the same country with four companies of the 231 and one of the 17th infantry. We have no cavalry

one of the 17th infantry. We have no cavalry with us. It is very much needed in escorting trains. Scouts, we have one, which number ought to be increased at least a few.

It troops were ever needed in this country, they are now, and if the people think for a moment that this Indian war is over they are mistaken. The Indians are bolder than ever. It is reported that six hundred lodges are encamped between here and Tongue river, the designated place for a new post, and where we are now transporting supplies. All we ask is some cavalry to do our scouting, and the infantry will guard our trains. The train will return in the morning, (October 15,) under command of Lieut. Col. Otis, 221 infantry, with an increased force of one company of infantry. The Indians are hunting the buffalo and supplying themselves with plenty of meat on the Yellowstone.

Marcus Cicero Stanley.

The New York Sunday Mercury gives short biography of this notorious adventure and criminal, who will be remembered by many old Texaus in connection with the death of Lawrence (an estimable young man and a protege of the well-known M. M. Nosh) at Houston, in 1837. Lawrence, Stanley and some other young men were sleeping in the same room. Stanley, in the night, robbed one of the others of a thousand dollars, and cause the loser to charge the crime on young Lawrence. A challenge was the result, and poo stone of his grave at Houston still bears the legend, "A Victim of Honor." Afterward the proof of Stanley's guilt was discovere and he fied the country, and from that tim until now has pursued a career of villainy

The Mercury begins its fasts with the robbery of the district attorney's office during the incumbency of the Hon. John McKeon—a robbery effected for the purpose of destroying an insidement that had been found against him for robbery; and from this proceeds to another grand larceny committed by him, in connection with the negro porter, in the establishment of Tiffany, Young & Ellis, and from which he escaped his merited punishment by a full restitution of the property, while his colored coadjutor was sent to the State prison. His next exploit was the robbery of a man in Yandam street, for which he was arraigned before Barney Oseon, where he was discharged from custody by making restitution to his victim.

Shortly after this transaction he salled for Europe, where he made the acquaintance of Callin, the famous Indian exhibitor, who, by the aid of a London detective, had him arrested for robbery, the court sentending him of transportation. From this fate he was aved by the intercession of our then Minister to London, Geo. M. Dallas, to whom he had forged letters of introduction, representing himself as the son of the Hon. Edward Stanley, of North Carolina. His sentence was therefore commuted to a six months term on the treadmill, which sentence he served out to the end.

After his return from England, to escape an

After his return from England, to escape an arrest, be enlisted in the Western department of the army. Here he endeavored to rob the paymaster, and for this offense he was courtnartialed, and drummed out of the army as hief and vagabond. He has since made New York his principa headquarters. For a few years past he has dabbled in politice, being backed up by and in the interest of lottery men and policy dealers.

Union Meetings. A plan of union meetings has been insti-tuted by Rev. Wm. F. Speake, presiding elder

of the M. E. Church of this city, which in the plan is intended to run four weeks. The the meetings are to commence to morrow af-ternoon with a Love Feast in each of the districts. The services are to be held at differ ent churches in a district, continuing a week at each church. The meetings in the fourth will be commenced at Waugh M. E. church to-morrow, with Love Feast at 3 o'clock p. m. Preaching will commence through the week at 7:30 o'clock p. m. The programme for the week is as follows: Monday, by Rev. H. Nice; Tuesday, Rev. D. M. Browning; Wednesday, Rev. J. W. Hedges; Thursday, Rev. J. S. Deale; Friday, Rev. B. P. Brown.

The Fire at Hot Springs. Hot Springs, ARK., Nov. 10 .- Further re ports place the loss by the confiagration at this place at \$100,000; no insurance. The fire originated in the Hale house. The State bank building is among those destroyed, in which was the United States receiver's office. It was one of the finest buildings in the place. THE ELECTIONS.

ADDITIONAL NEWS RECEIVED

THE THREE CLAIMED STATES

DEMOCRATS STILL BRAGGING

THEIR PALSE ESTIMATES EXPOSED

THE FIGURES STAND AS YESTERDAY

HAYES REMAINS A VOTE AHEAD

ARKANSAS. LATTLE ROCK, Nov. 10.—The election of

Congressman in this (the Third) district is still in doubt between Cravens and McClure, Rep. Only the official count can decide. CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Nov. 10 .- Returns from

the Southern district do not yet certainly show whether Pacheco, Rep., or Wigginton, Dem. is elected. The chances favor the former Luttrell, Dem., is probably elected. CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Nov. 10 .- The Senate stands 1 Republicans, 10 Democrats. The last Legisature was 3 Republicans, 18 Democrats. The House has 141 Republicans and 105 Democrats, The last Legislature had 83 Republicans, 163 Democrats. Majority on joint ballot, 37. Last Legislature Democratic majority, 96.

MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, Nov. 10 .- The entire vote of Massachusetts, with the exception of the town of Gosnold, is: Hayes, 149,205; Tilden, 108,347; Rice, 136,282; Adams, 105,820; Baker, 12,127. Rice's plurality, 30,483; majority, 18,326. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Nov. 10 .- Two hundred and thirty-two towns give Hayes 41,546; Tilden, 38,456; scattering, 93. The remaining three towns last March gave Cheney 33; Marcy, 42. OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 10 .- Gen. Wikoff, chairman of the Republican State committee, furnishes the following information : The sixty-nine counties of Ohio heard from up to noon to-day show a Republican loss of 162 on Barnes majority at the October elec-tion. The indications are that Hayes' major-

will be about 6,000. SOUTH CAROLINA.

(Special to the National Republican, CHESTER, S. C., Nov. 10 .- By means of the most glaring frauds and intimidation, rebels have counted out our Congress man, the Hon, A. S. Wallace, Colone Wallace has ample proof of the means which his opponents resorted to, and at the proper time will present his case to Congress, which will not hesitate to accord him his seat. Once fore they tried to defraud Colonel Wallace out of his seat, but falled.

We have carried the State for Haves and Chamberlain by about 8,500 majority, despite

PERSONAL

"Phelix" McClockey arrived here yesterday from New York. Col. I. J. Young, of North Carolina, is at the Ebbitt house.

Ex-Senator John Scott arrived at the Ebbit vesterday from Pennsylvania. "The Widow Butler" has thrown aside her ceds and rejoiceth in victory .- Phila. Times. The Rev. Alonzo Mills, of Alexandria, Va., s a candidate for Chaplain of the House in

Grandfather Cooper got 300 votes in New York city, which, based on his election expenses, cost him about \$100 aplece. Munchausen Shaw is responsible for the Democratic lie to the effect that Senator

the Forty-fifth Congress.

Conover "concedes Florida to the Demo-Captain Wellington, chief of the watch division of the bureau of engraving and printing, reached the city yesterday from his home, near Troy, N. Y., where he has been taking a respite for the past ten days.

Ex-Senator Carpenter was seriously injured near Milwaukee recently. While stepping into a carriage to go to Racine to fill an en-gagement to speak he slipped and fell back on the sidewalk, the back of his head striking the curbstone. An artery was ruptured by

Who is shel We learn by private letter from Venice recently that great excitement and anxiety existed there over the disappearance of a young American lady, who had gone out one morning, professedly to confession, and had not since been heard of. The secret

John Kelly, the Tammany chief, is in Washton. He came here to get away from the turmoil and excitement of New York, but more especially to visit the lady who will soon become his wife. The lady is Miss Teresa Mullen, a niece of Cardinal McCloskey, who was born in New York city, but now resides in this city. She is a petite brunchts about was born in New York city, but now resides in this city. She is a petite brunette, about thirty years of age, and is a sister of Mrs. Francis D. McCleary, of Washington. The ceremony is to be periormed in this city on the 22d instant. Cardinal McCloskey will officiate if his health will permit. Mr. Kelly is a widower, his wife having died ten years ago. One of his daughters died in Spain about seven years ago, and another and a son have since died, leaving him childless. It is said that Mr. Kelly and his bride will visit California after the marriage.

THE COURTS.

Equity Court-Judge Wylie.

Seike vs. Peck. Continued. Power vs. Davis. Continued until Monday. Carrington vs. Plumiey. Argued by com-Cooke vs. McBlair. Continued Keyser vs. Howland. Decree for sale to

submitted.

Biake vs. Fant. Continued.

Hilton vs. Hilton. 'Submitted on record.

Hilton vs. McNamara. Continued.

Washington Market Co. vs. Andrews. Set for Monday.

Barrett vs. Bigelow. Continued.

Hitz et al. vs. Leary et al. Decree pro confesso against Leary, Stewart and Ward to first amended bill, and against Leary to second amended bill.

amended oil, and against leary to second amended bill.

Chrismond vs. Naylor et al. Decree ratifying sale of the interest of the insane defendant, Naylor, in certain real estate, and appointing John Ridout trustee.

Sparks vs. Sparks. Ordered that complainant have twenty days to take testimony: that ant have twenty days to take testimony; that defendant have have twenty days and complainant five days to reply.

Jones vs. Jones. Appearance of absent defendant ordered.

Brown vs. Britton, Order denying injunc Bate vs. Morse. Demurrer sustained, and Circuit Court-Chief Justice Cartter.

ndant ordered.

Stroud vs. Stroud. Demurrer overruled and

Circuit Court—Chief Justice Cartter.
Platt vs. Harvey. Non-suited by plaintiff.
Herop, Marrener & Ward vs. J. C. Callahan & Co. Default.
Myers vs. Hood. Judgment confessed.
Fracture vs. District of Columbia. Leave to amend declaration on payment of costs.
Jones vs. Cobb. Verdict for balance of note and legal interest.
United States, use of Honorah Breslahan et al., vs. Wise, Semmes & Morgan. Verdict for plaintiff for \$300 and costs.

Criminal Court-Judge MacArthur-Thomas Robinson, assault. Plead guilty. Mary Canaan, indicted for the murder of her afant child. Trial postponed until the next

term.

George Williams, larceny of a coat. Guilty, and eighty days in jail.

George Mannon, petit larceny, (an appeal case.) Not guilty.

Michael Dalton, assault on Augustus Wil-

COVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT. The Right of the People "to Manage Their Own Affairs in Their Own Way." To the Estior of the National Republican: Sin: The words which are employed in the

construction of that clause in the Constitution of the United States which confers upon Congress the right to "exercise exclusive legisla-tion in all cases whatsoever" over the seat of Sovernment, and to "exercise like authority over places purchased by the consent of the States in which the same shall be, for the erection forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings," taken in their generic sense and literal interpretation,

bypothesis that Congress is an imperis', acting upon its own will, and without re onsibility to the principles upon which the t overnment is founded, will sustain the claim that has been made in and out of Congress that the power which that body may exercise over the military and naval ests of the country is equally applica ble to the District of Columbia, and as there is no distinction made in the Constitutional grant of power between forts, arenals and dock-yards and the seat of Government, dock-yards and the seat of Government, therefore Congress can impose upon the people domiciled in the "ten-mile square" any form of rule which may suit its fancy, or may try any experiment in government which the policy of the hour may dictate, not more absolute than that by virtue of the power granted in the Constitution. It may govern navy yards, forts and arsenals, and the solutions of the power granted in the Constitution. It may govern navy yards, forts and arsenals, and the solutions of the power granted the solutions of the power granted the property of the property of the property of the power granted the property of the propert

liers, sailors and artesans stationed at or diers, sailors and arceans scattered as or employed in those places.

The difference between the soldier or sailor in the service of a government and the citizen is well defined, even in governments in which the will of one man is the law; but in a govthe will of which the people are sovereign and the rulers subordinate to their will, the pow-ers that may be legally and equitably exerised over the two classes are as anta

THE POWER OF CONGRESS over the citizens of the District of Columbia conferred by the "exclusive legislation" clause, is not absolute and irresponsible; absolute and irresponsible power cannot exist in a constituirresponsible power cannot exist in a constitu-tional government, but it is a power limited and defined by the principles upon which the government is founded, and if we would ascer-tain its true interpretation we cannot confine ourselves to the narrow field of research with-in which, at the first glance, it seems to be circumscribed by its juxtaposition in the text of the Constitution with the grant of power to "experies exclusive legislation over forts, mars. of the Constitution with the grant of power to "exercise exclusive legislation over forts, maga-zines, arsenals and dock yards." In the govern-ment of those places arbitrary power is essential to the maintenance of discipline, without which the existence of military and naval establish-ments might be classed among the impossible things of civilization; but we must consult the genius of the political institutions of our coun-try, as illustrated in the December of Indagenius of the political institutions of our country, as illustrated in the Declaration of Independence and in the Federal Constitution, and we must review the legislation of Congress for nearly fifty years in regard to the government of the Federal city and her ancient eisters, Alexandria and Georgetown.

The genius of the political institutions of our country sits enthroned in the natural rights of man which the Declaration of Inde-

our country sits enthroned in the natural rights of man, which the Declaration of Independence defines, among others, as the "inalierable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." That right necessarily includes a full and complete power in men to dispose of that which has been enacted by themselves, or which they hold by right of inheritance, or by the gift of fortune, and, above all, the right to choose who shall make and administer the laws under which they live or by which their natural right to life and liberty and their acquired right to property, or either of them is affected. When any man, or a body of men who are independent of and irresponsible to the citizens over whom they have been entrusted with political power, and use that trusted with political power, and use that power to deprive the citizens of rights which ernment guarantees to them in common with them, who by force or by legal fiction have wrested those rights from their hands, then it

has been inflicted upon liberty, and it is not material to the argument whether the wrong has been committed by one man or by a body of men, the violation of equity and the subjection of the "iralienable rights of man" to the tyranny of power remain the same.

That immortal production of "the Fathers," inside the service of liberty in indicting

inspired by the genius of liberty, in indicting the king and parliament of England, for the tyranny exercised over the colonies, clearly and with nervous denunciation for their violation demonstrated to the age in which it was promulgated and to all future ages "the in-allenable rights of man;" and, although the relative position of the United States Govern-ment and the citizens of the District of Columrelative position of the United States Government and the citizens of the District of Columbia at this time is a question which sinks into total insignificance, compared with the momentous issues of human government involved in the great struggle between England and her American colonies, yet the principle involved is precisely the same; and when, with rightous indignation, the charge was pronounced against the British King and Parliament, that "they had imposed taxes on us without our consent;" that "they had suspended our legislatures, and declared themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever;" if the veil which covered the future of a century could have been raised and disclosed to the Congress of 1776 that their remote successors in 1876 were exercising a tyranny, which they had just denounced as among the outrages against the rights of man, over one hundred and forty thousand people in the heart of the republic—a population equal to that of the important State of New Jersey, five times as large as that of the State of Georgia, and greatly in excess of that of either of lour other States of the original thirteen at the beginning of the war of independence—the amazement and incredulity that would have been expressed on the faces of the venerable men who composed the Congress on that menorable day in the incredulity that would have been expressed on the faces of the venerable men who composed the Congress on that memorable day in the history of the American revolution, night be delineated by the pencil of a Hogarth, but cannot be described in words. Those grand old men would have looked upon that vision of the future as a "device of the devil" to deter them from the performance of the heroic and patriotic duty in which they were then en-ranged.

THE HISTORY OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT from the close of the war of independence to the adoption of the Federal Constitution ex-hibits a constant struggle for the support of its dignity and authority, and although the people sustained the great men who were en-gaged in the patriotic duty of organizing the power of a future great nation, yet the jealousy of the State covernments. power of a future great nation, yet the jealousy of the State governments, who saw their own importance diminishing as the National Government grew in popularity and strength, deterred them from yielding that hearty support to the national authority which would have insured its prompt establishment immediately after the close of the war. The government under the "articles of confederation" was not strong enough to secure a permanent resting-place in any city or town in the United States, and the Federal Constitution which united the conflicting elements of American politics in one central power, which under that great charter has brought the country to a height of prosperity never attained in the same period of time by any other nation of ancient or modern times, denies by implication the power to the United States to assume control over any part of an organized State without the consent of that State. hat State.

The constitutional convention was composed

The constitutional convention was composed of men among the wisest and best of the age in which they lived, and many of them, with the "father of his country" at their head, had participated to the struggle with the mother country, decided a few years before on the side of liberty.

That august body had before it the enunciation of the vital truths of the "natural right of man to self-government," which forms the text, the burden and the object of the Declaration of Independence, and to impute to that body an intention to deny that right to citizens residing in a seat of government, which the Constitution empowers Congress to accept from the States, is not only an imputation in the face of reason, but it is a reflection upon the sincerity and parirotism of men whose purity of character and unwavering fidelity to the great interests involved in human liberty, committed to their hands, commands, as time goes on, the ever-increasing admiration of the goes on, the ever-increasing admiration of the

world.

Even after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and hefore the cession of the "ten mfles square" by Virginia and Maryland, and its acceptance by Congress, the United States had no piace in the wide extent of our great country desirable or suitable for a seat of government, where it could exercise local power equal to that of the Stetes; and it was an acknowledged necessity that the National Government should be located in a district where it would be supreme and unembarrassed by any law save the fundamental law of the Republic, interpreted in the light of free institutions, and by the inalienable right of max to self-government. In the cession of the "ten miles square" to Congress, the States of "in-

ginia and Maryland relinquished and conveyed to Congress all the power which those States held over the "territory of Columbia," but that power did not, and could not, include the

PERSONAL RIGHTS OF THE CITIZENS. PERSONAL RIGHTS OF THE CITIZENS.

Neither Virginia, nor Maryland, nor any other
State, nor all of them combined, can convey
away or neutralize the right of the American
citizen to self-government, and which even he
only can surrender, and only when he casts of,
by expatriation, the obligations that bind him
to his country and her free institutions.

The spirit of our institutions, the great
truths underlying the political structure of
the Government, and the peculiar relation ex-

truths underlying the political structure of
the Government, and the peculiar relation existing between the States and the United
States when the Constitution was adopted, affords evidence conclusive in its character that
the right to "exercise exclusive legislation in
all cases whatever over the seat of government was conferred upon Congress primarily
to give that body the power to enforce respect
for the dignity of the National Government in
the national capital; and secondly, that the
sovereignty of the "ten miles square" being
conferred upon Congress, it should provide a
government for the citizens, under the control of the citizens, in accordance with
the spirit of that mandatory clause in the Constitution which requires "Congress to guarantee a republican form of government to overy
State in the Union."

The citizens of the United States residing in

The citizens of the United States residing in the National Metropolis are NOT THE SUBJECTS OF CONGRESS. NOT THE SUBJECTS OF CONGRESS.

The institutions of the country do not recognize any such political relation between the Government and the governed; but they are American clitzens, and entitled to the rights and privileges of American clitzens. Therefore, so far as the power conferred upon Congress "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" affects the citizens in the right "to manage their own affairs in their own way," it is nothing more than the ministerial power held by the States, and includes the obligation to exercise that power, to create local governments for the cities and towns within their respective boundaries, and create local governments for the cities and towns within their respective boundaries, and

towns within their respective boundaries, and it is manifest that the Constitutional grant of power to Congress in this connection was conferred upon that body; not that it should have the power to hold the citizens domiciled in the "ten miles square" in political subjection, nor that they should be taxed for local objects without their consent; not that they should be denied the poor privilege of taxing themselves; not that they should be deprived of all voice in the management of their news. of all voice in the management of their own cities, and not that they should be denied that right, dearest of all to the American—the right of self-government. No such intention ever entered into the consideration of the sub-ject in the Constitutional convention. But the special object of the "exclusive legisla-

WAS TO EXCLUDE THE STATES, any, either or all of them, from interfering with the United States in the control of the seat of government, that the National Government might be relieved from the humiliation to which it was subjected, for eight years of the Government under the Articles of Confederation and for eleven years under the Federal Constitution, of asking of or accepting from the States the privilege to occupy a place in one of their cities "for the accommodation of Congress and of the President and for the Congress and of the President and for the public offices of the Government of the United

In accepting the "Terrtory of Columbia" for a seat of government, Congaess, equitably and of necessity assumed with the sovereignty of the territory the obligation which had rested upon the States from which it was ceded to upon the States from which it was ceded to protect and defend the right of the people then domiciled in the "ten miles square," and their successors; and the dearest of their rights is that of self-government—"the right to manage their own affairs in their own way."

The permanent citizens of the District of Columbia cannot, and I believe do not, claim a representation in Congress nor a voice in the a representation in Congress nor a voice in the election of President, for the obvious reason that, as the National Government is based upon the federation of sovereign States, the citizen of the United States can only claim a voice in the government of the Union so long as he remains a resident citizen of

ONE OF THOSE SOVEREIGNTIES and no longer, and when he has become domi-ciled in the District of Columbia, which is no longer part of a sovereign State, the right which he had beld as a citizen of a State in his relation to its government, or of that of the United States, is equitably suspended until he returns to the State from which he came, or returns to the State from which he came, or goes to and becomes a citizen of some other State of the Union, to reclaim and exercise that right. All that the citizen of the District of Columbia can ask or desire of Congress is an elective municipal government, with special powers that will enable them to control their material and moral interests, and improve the metropolis in concert and harmony with the officers which the United States Government may place in power to States Government may place in power to carry out the directions of Congress with re-gard to the national public buildings and grounds and the streets and avenues of the ities. The claim to

THE RIGHT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS under the control of the citizens is not only sustained by the American principle of self-government, is not only consistent with the sustained by the American principle of self-government, is not only consistent with the political relations between the National Government and the citizens of the District of Columbia, but it was promptly recognized by the first Congress assembled in the Federal City, and repeatedly reaffirmed by their successors for nearly fifty years.

The first act of Congress in relation to the District of Columbia after the removal of the Government to the city of Washington was passed in February, 1801, and is a law, dividing the District into two counties, and establishing courts therein. The last section of the bill confirms the right of the citizens to the continuance of local governments then es-

the continuance of local governments then es-tablished by providing, "That nothing con-tained in this act shall in any wise impeach or tained in this act shall in any wise impeach or impair the rights granted by, or derived from, the acts of incorporation of Alexandria and Georgetown, or of any other body, corporate or politic, within the said District, except so far as relates to the 'judicial powers of the corporations of Georgetown and Alexandria."

At the first session of the next Congress, which began in December, 1801, a bill was reported in the House of Representatives, January, 1802, to establish a territorial government over the whole District, but the bill, as appears from the debate when the measure was considered in March following, was so distasteful to the citizens, and met with so little favor in Congress that its consideration was postponed until November of the same year, and the subject was not referred to again.

On the lat of May, 1803, the act of July 17, 1720, authorizing the appointment of three 1790, authorizing the appointment of three commissioners "to survey and, by proper meter and bounds, to limit a district of territory not exceeding ten miles square, on the river Potomac," and to "provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress and of the President, and for the public offices of the Government of the United States," was repealed. The duties and functions of the compealed. The duties and functions of the com-missioners ceased on the 1st day of June next-ensuing, and a superintendent was appointed to perform their duties, which had been nearly reduced to a supervision of the public build-ings. Two days after the passage of the act abolishing the office of "commissioners," the first act for the incorporation of Washington city was passed, to take effect on the 1st day of June, 1802, and to continue in force for two years. That act provided for an

ELECTION OF A CITT COUNCIL by the citizens, with a mayor appointed by the President of the United States, and gave itizens. The council had also the power t pass any law over the mayor's veto by a two thirds vote. The population of the city at that time did not exceed 4,000. On February " THE CHARTER"

of May 1, 1803, was extended for fifteen year

of May 1, 1803, was extended for fifteen years, and the responsibility of the mayor to the citizens, although still an appointment of the President, was further recognized by authorizing the council to pay that official "such compensation as they may deen fit."

On May 4, 1819, an amendatory act was passed which more fully recognized the power of the citizens over their own affairs by making the mayor elective by the councils.

On May 15, 1820, a new act of incorporation was passed repealing all former acts, and in which the right of self-government was fully and distinctly affirmed by making the whole government election by the citizens, and giving it special power over every subject that affected their interests.

In May, 1834, and in May, 1836, supplemen-

affected their interests.

In May, 1834, and in May, 1826, supplementary acts were passed; but their provisions did not change in any material point the status of the government. the government.

In May, 1848, an amendatory act was passed conferring upon the citizens still greater and wider power over their government, and continued "the charter" of 1820, with its amendments, for twenty years.

In these several acts of incorporation, will the amendant and supplements, conferring ful power on the citizens, through a government

NO. 300.

THE CAUSES THAT LED TO IT

MR. SHEPHERD'S AFFAIRS

GENERAL STAGNATION IN BUSINESS

GREDITORS PREFERRED TO SHARPERS

UNANIMOUS EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPLITHY

TENDER OF MATERIAL ASSISTANCE

A SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT PROBABLE

Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd has caused profound public interest, and called out many manifestations of regret and sympathy. The that means will be devised to afford the tem porary relief which is necessary to enable Mr. for it is well known that his embarra is wholly attributable to and occasioned by the stagnancy of the real estate market. Mr. Shepherd has adopted the most creditable and honorable course in this matter. Instead of attempting to conceal his real condition, he manfully called his friends and creditors to him (just here it is only fair to say that his creditors are his friends) and presented to them a clear, frank and simple statement of his condition. These gentlemen very readily perceived and expressed their satisfaction that his embarrassment was only of a temporary, and not serious character, and at once and with unanimity resolved to adopt measures to relieve him from the immediate strain.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. George Taylor, Henry A. Willard, Fitzhugh Coyle, Lewis J. Davis, William F. Mattingly, H. M. Hutchinson and Nathaniel Wilson, which will meet this evening for the purpose of agreeing upon a plan by which Mr. Shepherd can be relieved of his immediate difficulties.

Shenherd can be relieved of his immediate difficulties.

Mr. Shepherd says that his embarrassment is owing to the fact that during the past few years he has been "carrying" a large amount of real estate, which in itself has been a drug in the market; and, more than that, he has not only erected that immense building on the corner of Pennsylvania aveime and Tweifth street, but has erected about two hundred other houses in this city. He calculated he would be able to sell a sufficient number of those houses to meet his financial needs, but in this his calculations were not fulfilled.

His consequent embarrassment caused him in this his calculations were not fulfilled.

His consequent embarrassment caused bim great anxiety, and after having suffered from the effects thereof, he concluded to relieve himself by presenting his case fairly and sourcely before his creditors, and asking their counsel and advice. They now have a chance to show their magnanimity, and to give such help and countenance as will enable Mr. Shepherd to work himself out of trouble.

This matter affords a stress constraint.

herd to work himself out of trouble.

This matter affords a strong commentary upon the vicious slanders which during the past few years have been heaped upon Mr. Shepherd, simply because he is a bold and progressive man, with more expansive views and higher aspiratious than the mere pigmies who have been hounding him through the press and otherwise. He was charged with stealing millions of dollars, but now when his affairs are laid open to view, it is found that he has but little, if any, greater wealth than when he began his more public career.

expressions of regret and encouragement, and was called upon by scores of friends who of-fered sympathy and inspired confidence.

Italian Opera at Ford's. For one night only-Thursday of next week -the Madame Eugenie Pappenheim combination will favor us with Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," at popular prices. Of this per-

We have no special admiration for the mu "We have no special admiration for the music of Wagner at its lest; we have less for that portion of it which, written at the time his highest ambitions preferred the exercise of high aspirations rather than good judgment in the scene. And in this latter category we rank the 'Flying Dutchman.' Considered from the point of musical criticism only, it would be differently rated; but treated as an operatic performance, it does not pass beyond dullness. Written in a series of difficult and trying themes, it is almost equally a test of the artist and of the listener. For this reason play without which recent dramatic performances are accounted as very greatly lacking. But in all respects the performance of last night was an agreeable surprise. Badly han-dled, this opera would fail utterly to appeal to an audience, and it is to the great credit of the present company that it is to be justly said that its success last night was most gratifying. The names of the troupe enumerated in the published cast were generally so unfamiliar to the habitues of Italian operathat to those who were present last evening the surprise was one of genuine pleasure. Of Madame Pappenheim of course we know, because of her recent performances in this city, and in other capacities than translations of Italian operations of the associates of last night are other capacities than translations of Italian opera some of her associates of last night are also familiar. But the combination proved to be most excellent. Madame Pappenheim herself was in good voice, and being thoroughly familiar with the music, did her full share in winning the applause of the house. Mr. Preusser, too, especially in the duets, was most effective. In fact, the performance was an admirable one, and we are confident that the remaining two performances will be, or they deserve to be, largely attended."

National Theatre. "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was performed again at the National last night before a good house. Mr. De Bar's artistic drollery in the character of the portly Sir John, of course, made an evening of first-class amusement. Last night closed his engagement in this city. This evening and this afternoon at the matinee the drama of "Camille" will be produced. Miss Cummins will assume the role of Camille and Mr. James will appear as Armand Duval.

Theatre Comique. "The Hidden Hand" will be played at the Theatre Comique to night. Miss Kate Hastings will appear as Capitola. Miss Lizzie and Harry Brahan, Mesers. Crossley and Elder, Miss Blanche Selwyn and Mr. Benj. Guilford will take part in the performances. List week of Karl Lind and Miss Eloise Allen, the charming balladist. Matinee this afternoon.

Ford's Opera House. The week at Ford's will be concluded with "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Miss Clara Cole will take the part of Topsey, and there will be other attractions in the way of specialties. A matinee performance will be given at the usual hour this afternoon.

A Boisterous Crewd. Last evening the Democrats began to assemble at an early hour around the hea ters of the Tilden and Hendricks Reform club. As the crowd began to increase the boys and roughs began to get more boisterous, until at length they exceeded even the disorder of the past nights. On account of the excitement and disorder which was prevalent the police and disorder which was prevalent the police found it necessary to remedy the evil, and therefore requested that the lights in the club room be extinguished. The request was compiled with, and the officers then dispersed the crowd. The disappointed Tildenites filed away in the darkness at an earlier bour than they had expected, feeling downcast and sad, as they were left to reflect for themselves and not listen to a boarse blower pumping cuthusiasm into them. Occasionally some "reform" politician would become a little inspired, and shout "Hooray for Tilden."

VERSAILLES, Nov. 10 .- The Minister Commerce announced in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon that Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, has declared himself satisfied with M. Du Sommerard's disclaimer of the authorship of the letter slandering the people of the United States.